

应用离散数学

杭州电子科技大学

$$A = B \Leftrightarrow A \subseteq B \wedge B \subseteq A$$

定理1 (空集是一切集合的子集, 并且是唯一的)

证明.

- 对于任意集合 A

$$\forall x(x \in \emptyset \rightarrow x \in A) \Rightarrow \emptyset \subseteq A$$

- 假设存在空集 \emptyset_1, \emptyset_2 ,

$$\emptyset_1 \subseteq \emptyset_2, \emptyset_2 \subseteq \emptyset_1 \Rightarrow \emptyset_1 = \emptyset_2$$

$$\rho(A) = \{S : S \subseteq A\}$$

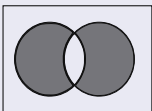
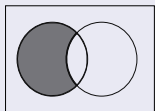
练习：习题3.1 第1题

定义5 (差、对称差)

设 A, B 是两个集合, 则

- **差** $A - B = A \cap B^c = \{x : x \in A \wedge x \notin B\}$

- **对称差** $A \oplus B = (A - B) \cup (B - A)$
 $= \{x : (x \in A \wedge x \notin B) \vee (x \in B \wedge x \notin A)\}$
 $= (A \cup B) - (A \cap B)$



$$= \{b, c, x, y\}$$

定理2 (集合运算的性质)

- **交换律**: $A \cup B = B \cup A, A \cap B = B \cap A$
- **结合律**: $(A \cup B) \cup C = A \cup (B \cup C),$
 $(A \cap B) \cap C = A \cap (B \cap C)$
- **分配律**: $A \cup (B \cap C) = (A \cup B) \cap (A \cup C),$
 $A \cap (B \cup C) = (A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C)$
- **等幂律**: $A \cup A = A, A \cap A = A$
- **单位律**: $A \cup \emptyset = A, A \cap E = A$

例4 (证明 $A - (B \cup C) = (A - B) \cap (A - C)$)

$$x \in A - (B \cup C)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x \in A) \wedge (x \notin B \cup C)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x \in A) \wedge \neg[(x \in B) \vee (x \in C)]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x \in A) \wedge \neg(x \in B) \wedge \neg(x \in C))$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x \in A) \wedge (x \notin B) \wedge (x \notin C)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [(x \in A) \wedge (x \notin B)] \wedge [(x \in A) \wedge (x \notin C)]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x \in A - B) \wedge (x \in A - C)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x \in (A - B) \cap (A - C)$$

所以 $A - (B \cup C) = (A - B) \cap (A - C)$

练习2 (证明)

$$A - (B \cup C) = (A - B) - C = (A - C) - (B - C)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (A - B) - C &= (A - B) \cap C^c \\
 &= (A \cap B^c) \cap C^c \\
 &= A \cap (B^c \cap C^c) \\
 &= A \cap (B \cup C)^c \\
 &= A - (B \cup C)
 \end{aligned}$$

证明 $(A - B) - C = (A - C) - (B - C)$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 (A - C) - (B - C) &= (A \cap C^c) \cap (B \cap C^c)^c \\
 &= (A \cap C^c) \cap (B^c \cup C) \\
 &= (A \cap C^c \cap B^c) \cup (A \cap C^c \cap C) \\
 &= (A \cap C^c \cap B^c) \cup \emptyset \\
 &= A \cap C^c \cap B^c \\
 &= (A - B) - C
 \end{aligned}$$

作业：习题3.1 第2、5题